

talents, however much I disapproved his sentiments, is Mr. R. patiently and repeatedly heard to develop his views on that solemn question. The period at length arrives when by every previous indication, a declaration of war would seem to be absolutely inevitable. Of that very committee from which it was expected such a declaration is to emanate, Mr. R. is a member. It is admitted by himself on the 30th May, that on the succeeding Monday it was believed it would be presented to the House. It is admitted by himself that it was intended to be discussed with closed doors. Yet on that day (the 30th of May) what does he attempt? Forfeiting the friends of the measure, with open doors, without disclosing his particular motion, he engages in an argument which, after consuming one hour, is now denominated a fragment only; and, when required by the House, reluctantly submits the negative proposition that it is not expedient at this time, under existing circumstances, to go to war with Great Britain! Can I be mistaken in believing that the refusal of the House to consider such a proposition, so brought forward, will be approved by the good sense of an intelligent public? It is said that a precedent for such a motion is to be found in the motion of Mr. Sprigg, made in 1798. That gentleman, when the House was in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, offered three resolutions, of which one was negative, and the other two affirmative. The subject before the committee was the President's message of 19th March, 1798. At that time the practice (now no longer existing) prevailed to discuss such messages in full. That message was a war message. Being under consideration, it was the nature of an affirmative proposition for war, to which Mr. Sprigg's motion, in the nature of an amendment, was the negative. The message was the text, the primary subject; his motion was incidental and ancillary. But Mr. R.'s motion was primitive, and not appurtenant to any pending question. In the instance of Mr. Sprigg, no point was made whether the committee would consider the proposition. Perhaps, being a direct response to the message, they were bound to consider it, or not to act upon the message. Out of Mr. R.'s motion, supposing it adopted, no positive act could grow. It would be as if the House should formally adopt an original resolution that they would not pass a particular law. The cases of Mr. R. and Mr. S. are not analogous. Supposing, however, that they were, in all their material circumstances, what would be proven? Only that a body, having the power to prescribe the time when it will consider the subjects brought before it, has seen fit at one time (no reason then existing against it) to deliberate upon a question, which at another time (when there are cogent reasons against it) it has not thought proper to consider.

The right of the House of Representatives to regulate its own proceedings is quite manifest, whether we advert to the express provision of the Constitution, or to the nature and properties of a deliberative body. It is undoubtedly responsible for the abuse of that right no less than it is for the abuse of any other power with which it is invested. Whether, in the instance under consideration, it has so abused its authority as to excite alarm or justify censure, will be justly determined by the candor of the public, to whom alone it is amenable.

Washington, 17th June, 1812.

CONGRESS.
The last days on which each House sat having been employed in bringing to a close the business before them, a particular account of their proceedings since our last would not possess much interest, as it would be little more than a detail of the successive readings & passage of the Acts. The Senate was in almost constant session on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, their time being principally employed in consideration of recent nominations by the President.

The House met at half past one on Saturday, after the Oration, &c. and sat an hour or two, on which day was reconsidered and passed the bill "in king further provision for the Army of the United States," which we stated to have been negatived on the preceding day. The House sat some time with closed doors yesterday; when, we have reason to believe, a motion was made, and negatived to remove the injunction of secrecy from those proceedings of Congress which have not yet been disclosed.

Both Houses adjourned about dusk yesterday, after perfecting all the business deemed necessary to be acted on previous to adjournment.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—SAML. CARSWELL, Esq. of Philadelphia, is appointed Commissary-General of the Army.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, Esq. is appointed Collector of the port of Boston, vice Gen. H. Dearborn, resigned.

Rodgers's Squadron. We have yet no confirmation of the various rumors we have heard of engagements between our squadron under the command of the gallant Rodgers & certain British frigates. The probability is that he is yet in chase of the Jamaica fleet. We hope, that he will not, by pushing his pursuit too far, subject himself to the risk of being met by a British force of double or treble his strength. We see no probability of such an occurrence; but it is within the compass of possibility, and that is ground sufficient for deprecating it.

The latest accounts from the North West represent Gen. Hull, at the head of the patriotic Volunteers of Ohio, to have been proceeding on a laborious march cutting his road nearly the whole extent, to Detroit, which place he was expected to reach on yesterday. After his arrival, and the reinforcement he will derive from the junction of Col. Boyd's regiment, better known by the name of "The Heroes of Tippecanoe," now also on its march thither, we imagine he will not suffer much time to elapse, with the British post of Fort Malden (so notorious for the resort of hostile Indians) within twenty miles of him, with attempting its subjugation. And, we think it highly probable, that this will be the first event of the war, at least on terra firma, that we shall have the pleasure to announce.

The United States' sloop of war, *Wasp*, from France, it appears, by a late arrival, was left at Cowes in England, on the 19th May, whence she was expected to sail in a day or two for this country. Her arrival therefore may be expected within ten or fifteen days; and our government will of course receive, by her, information of the state of our relations with France, of a more satisfactory nature, we trust, than the last official accounts furnished us with.

The day before the adjournment of Congress a report was made to Congress from the Department of State (in pursuance of a

resolution of that body adopted early in the session) embracing a list of nearly every case of depredation by the belligerents since the commencement of the present war, collected from every accessible source public and private, arranged with much labor and precision in the Department of State. Of this record of our wrongs, which is as voluminous as they have been numerous and outrageous, we shall in a few days give such a synopsis or general view as is suited to the limited capacity of the columns of a newspaper.

NORFOLK, July 8.—In consequence of orders from the Executive to the commandant at this station, Capt. Wilkinson (detained here as a prisoner of War) was liberated on Monday last. He takes his passage in the *Cartel* engaged to carry the British Consul and his family to England.

If the affairs of the Navy Department are not efficiently conducted, in vain may we boast that we have such men as *Rodgers, Decatur, Hull, Smith, Porter, &c.* to command our ships of war; their nerves will be unstrung, their energies depressed, and their valor become an useless bauble. We ought to have no public officer, no, not even a constable, who is incompetent to the duties of his office, especially at this time, when the "delays and blunders" of our executive officers may be productive of more injury to the country than the hostile efforts of the enemy.—There ought to be now ready, (or immediately prepared) at all the Navy Yards in the U. States, masts and spars suitable for every description of vessels in our navy, from a frigate of the first rate, down to a gun boat; this would facilitate the refitting of our own ships after an engagement, or those captured from the enemy, and give nerve and activity to the proceedings of our little navy.—The absolute necessity of this step may be better appreciated by example.—Suppose the *President* to have captured the *Belvidere*, after having entirely dismasted her; the President having lost a mast and several of her spars; they put into the nearest port to repair, and have to wait till masts and spars can be cut from the forest, shaped and prepared for the occasion, this alone cannot be done in less than two months, when, if every thing was in readiness, both ships might be on a cruise in less than two weeks. Let the Secretary of the Navy, and also the authority that appointed, and still continues him in office, reflect on this.—Let them also remember the old proverb, "delays are dangerous;" and, no doubt, will be so both to their own and their country's interests.

NORFOLK, July 10.
ANOTHER PRIZE!

We have the pleasure to announce the capture of H. B. M. schooner *Whiting*, burthen about 150 tons, carrying four guns and 25 men, and commanded by Lieut. Maxcey by the little privateer schooner *Dash*, Captain *Carraway*, belonging to this port.—The *Whiting* sailed from Plymouth on the 3d of May last, destined for Annapolis, with dispatches for Mr. Foster, the Ex British Minister, and arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday last, short of provisions. A pilot went on board off Smith's Island, who engaged to take the *Whiting* up to Annapolis, but the commander concluded to stop for a short time in the Roads to procure some provisions. Meantime the Pilot had never mentioned a word about the Declaration of War, and Lieut. Maxcey supposed himself in a country at peace with his own. He therefore cast anchor, ordered out the boat, and himself and four of his crew put off to procure supplies; before he reached the shore, however, he was overhauled by the *Dash*, and himself and boat's crew made prisoners.—The *Dash* then hauled alongside the *Whiting*, all her men (32 in number) being well armed and eager for boarding.—The sailing master of the *Whiting*, (being then the commanding officer) enquired of the Pilot what schr. the *Dash* was, and why she was making towards them.—The Pilot replied that she was a Revenue Cutter, and was authorised to board every vessel that came in.—This reply suppressed all suspicion on the part of the Master, who permitted the *Dash* to come alongside, when the whole of her crew leaped on board the *Whiting* and took possession of her, without, we are happy to say, any blood being spilt. At this crisis the Master of the *Whiting* (agreeable to the orders he is said to have received), threw the Dispatches overboard.—The *Whiting* was brought up into port last evening, and the 25 men put into close confinement.—The conduct of the Pilot was highly praise worthy, and we hope will be imitated by all who are of that calling whenever an opportunity occurs.

Extract of a letter from an American Captain at Cadix to a merchant in this town, dated May 16th 1812.

"I learn that a few days ago the French sent over a flag of truce, informing the British admiral here of their intention to bombard the city, and requesting him to communicate the same to the Americans, that they might keep as much out of the way as possible.

"This morning being moderate weather, about 10 the French commenced throwing shells into the city, & at the same time directing a heavy fire at the Castle of Puntales, which was immediately returned & kept up by the Castle & bomb vessels in the harbor. About 1 P. M. the firing ceased on both sides. I have not learned what damage has been done to Puntales, but expect there must have been a number killed.—The French batteries being more exposed, and considering the quantity of shells thrown among them, their loss must have been great. Ten or 12 shells fell in the city and nearly destroyed one house, but I hear of no person being killed. The shells thrown at the city very seldom burst owing to the quantity of lead in them, the distance being too great for a light shell to reach. It is expected that as long as the weather continues moderate, the bombardment will be kept up." *Id.*

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The American schr. *Falcon* of four guns and 16 men, in a severe and gallant action, beat off the British cutter *Hero*, of 8 guns and 50 men, but was afterwards taken by another.

On board the schr. *Falcon* of Baltimore, George Wilson, master, from Boston for Bordeaux.
May the 1st, at noon, being about 16 miles from the Cordevan Light House, observed three sail in chase of us. At 7 P. M. four sail of men of war & a cutter in shore of us, & to windward. The cutter apparently gaining on us very fast, bore away and made all sail to avoid her; but as the wind died away, it was to little purpose. At half past ten she came up with, and fired into us, which we returned; the action then commenced, and we engaged for two hours and

a half, during which time she endeavored to board us three times, but was repulsed & sheered off. We then cleared the decks, & were employed repairing damages, which our rigging had sustained.—Damages sustained as follows: viz. 500 shot thro' the mainsail, from the main reef down; 54 shot in our main boom; 12 through our fore sail; 7 through our foretop sail; two through the jib; two main shrouds cut away; two fore do. do. also, main reef, pendents, jib and luff rope, with a number of shot through our bulwarks.

May 2, at 6 A. M. a cutter to windward coming down on us, but on account of the damages sustained the preceding day, could not make all sail from her; she came up with us, and without hailing gave us a gun (although our colors were hoisted) which we returned; we then engaged warmly for an hour and a half, when our captain fell with a shot in his back: Mr. Derrick, mate, received a ball through his left thigh, and Alexander Ross, foremast man, received a shot through his leg. In this situation the privateer boarded us with our colors flying. She proved to be a privateer of 6 guns and 40 men, belonging to Guernsey; she took all our people on board of her except the wounded and myself, leaving me to take care of them; and it is but justice to observe, that the prize master and people of the privateer treated our wounded with the greatest care and attention.

May 3d, fell in with the aforesaid cutter, and Big Zebonia, of New York (capt. Skidby) which had been captured the preceding night.

May 10th arrived in Guernsey, in co. with the Zebonia and Dart cutter, which captured us. We here learned that the cutter which we engaged first was the *Hero*, from and belonging to Guernsey; she had four men wounded, and had received considerable damage in her sails and rigging, which obliged her to put into port to refit, after an unsuccessful cruise; she mounted 8 guns & had 50 men. One of the men died of his wounds, and the captain and three others of the crew lay dangerously ill. The *Falcon* had only 4 guns and nineteen men, including officers. Sunday 10, got the wounded on shore; capt. Wilson very low, mate and men in good spirits. Monday 11th, went on shore from the schooner, and was advised by captain Wilson, to make application to the American Consul. In consequence of his advice I did; but he informed me he could do nothing for me, that the owner of the privateer was the proper person to apply to for boarding, until I could get to England.

Sunday May 17th, sailed from Guernsey for Plymouth; on the 18th arrived at Plymouth, and made immediate application to Mr. Hawker, American Consul, who sent me with five of my shipmates on board a hulk which he has provided, to get provisions till an opportunity presented of sending us home.

Friday 22d, the Consul procured me a passage on board the ship *Manchester*, Capt. Ogden of N. York.

Saturday 23d, sailed from Plymouth with 42 passengers on board, the crews of captured American vessels.

JAMES MITCHELL.

BOSTON, July 3
AMERICAN SQUADRON.

The ship *Erie*, Capt. ROBINSON, arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon; June 24, on 67, fell in with Com. RODGERS's squadron, and was boarded from the *Hornet*. Three days before they had chased an English frigate, & lost sight of her in the night. The wind was blowing fresh from the westward, when the *Erie* fell in with the squadron, and it was steering to the eastward under topsails and courses. The ships were retarded by the *Argus*, which could not keep up with them. President hoisted English colours, but changed them on discovering the *Erie* was an American. The Captain of the *Hornet* inquired respecting the Jamaica fleet.—When parted with the squadron was steering S. E.

[The squadron sailed from New York on the 21st and the same night was seen in chase of the *Belvidere*. On the morning of the 23d, it was spoken, and informed of the Jamaica fleet.]

Capt. Robinson left Lisbon, May 24. Additional reinforcements had arrived from England. Nothing important had happened on the frontiers. There had been skirmishes in which the English are successful.

NEW-YORK, July 5.—The 36th anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in this city on Saturday, with more lively splendor than at any former period. The military parade on the battery exceeded in grandeur, any thing that could have been expected from men not continually inured to the use of arms. The whole were reviewed by Generals Stevens, Bloomfield, Morton, &c.

The orders of procession of the military, and of the different societies, took place agreeably to the arrangement published in our last. The whole was conducted without the least confusion; and to the praise of our city it is spoken, the day was spent in the utmost harmony.

The Washington and Hamilton Societies, were fully attended, and marched together in procession to Washington Hall, Broadway, where an able, appropriate and eloquent ORATION was delivered by John Anthony, esq.

The salutes fired from the battery & from the different forts and castles, at sun set, had the most animating effect.

In the evening, all the places of public amusement were crowded. Skyrockets were thrown from several places, and each seemed to vie with the other, in rendering the day expressive of their determination to unite in their exertions to preserve the Independence so honorably gained.

We observe daily, that many of our most valuable vessels, are departing for interior places. Many have gone up the Hudson & through the sound—Poughkeepsie, Esopus, and other places on the Hudson will soon have the appearance of sea ports.

ALBANY, July 2.—On Monday evening last two gentlemen of this city were taken into custody, and examined before the Recorder, on charges of high treason. One of them was committed to prison, & the other admitted to bail.—On Tuesday another gentleman was also taken on the same charge, and after undergoing an examination was likewise committed.

The causes which led to this proceeding, we understand to be as follows:—On Monday afternoon information was communicated to his excellency the Governor, by express from Canada, that a person had been apprehended on the lines, and was committed to prison charged with conveying intelligence to the enemy—and that on his examination he had disclosed the names

of the persons who had employed him—and who had also sent another express to Montreal,—that they resided in the city of Albany; and that from other testimony, it appeared, that among the dispatches he had delivered, was a letter from Mr. FOSTER, the British minister at Washington, informing the government of Canada, that the United States had declared war against Great Britain—the letter of Mr. Foster was said to be dated on the 17th of June, the day on which the Senate passed the war-resolution, and the day preceding the declaration of war by our government.

[The express to Montreal on his return to this city, was also apprehended, examined & committed to prison.]

In the course of Tuesday, however, it appeared that there had been a strange mistake in the information communicated to the governor as to name; and that instead of Mr. Foster, the British minister, the letters were from John Jacob Astor, of the city of New York, principal in the fur company establishment—and were merely of a mercantile nature, and possessed nothing of a political character.—Some officious and ignorant person on the lines, having mistaken the one name for the other, and, in his zeal to serve the public, made oath of the fact, which was communicated to his Excellency the Governor.

On this explanation having been given and which removed all cause of doubt or suspicion, the gentlemen were immediately liberated from prison.

Mr. Astor passed through this city on Tuesday on his way to Canada.

The gentlemen who were so unfortunate as to have suspicion for a moment rest on their character of having committed an offence against the laws, have ever held a fair and honorable standing in the community—they belong to a most respectable manufacturing establishment in this city, which is connected with the northwest company of Canada; and we have reason to believe, they have uniformly acted as agents for Mr. Astor, in forwarding expresses, and transacting other business for him in different parts of the western country and in Canada.

NEWS FROM HAVANNA.

The sloop *Buck*, Capt. Cullum, arrived at Savannah on the 28th ult. in 7 days from Havanna. Capt. C. informs, that a new Governor for East-Florida sailed from Havanna early in June, with two Government schooners of 14 guns each, a transport, and about 150 troops. Having separated in a gale of wind, the Commodore with the Governor on board, returned; not finding the vessels, he again sailed. Markets for American produce were dull—50,000 barrels of Flour being on hand. Bills on England & America, no sale; Colonial produce plenty, but no shipments to the United States.—Capt. Cullum likewise states, that the British sloop of war *Rein-Deer* touched at Havanna on the 4th June, and mentioned, that the Jamaica Fleet, consisting of about one hundred & fifty sail, was then in the offing, bound to England.

(N. C.)
By his Excellency William Hawkins, esq. governor, captain general and commander in chief in and over the state of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received from the secretary of state of the U. States, an authenticated copy of an act of congress, approved the 18th of June instant, declaring WAR to exist between the United Kingdom of G. B. and Ireland & the dependencies thereof, and the U. S. of America & their territories.—And whereas it is the indispensable duty of every state in the union with all the means in its power to co-operate with the general government in carrying on the war with the utmost vigour and activity. I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby requiring and enjoining all the officers civil and military in the state of N. Carolina, according to the duties of their respective stations, to be vigilant in supporting their country through the contest in which she is at present engaged, and further, I do hereby earnestly exhort all the good citizens of the state to abandon party prejudices and distinctions and to give their united and vigorous support to such measures as may be adopted by the constituted authorities, as well for mitigating the evils of war to our own citizens, as to make it effectual against the enemy; and for restoring the blessings of peace upon grounds compatible with the honour, dignity and independence of the U. S.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the great seal of the state to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same at [L. S.] the city of Raleigh, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1812, and of the independence of the U. S. the 36th.

WILLIAM HAWKINS.
By his Excellency's command,
WM. HILL, secretary of state.

THE FRENCH.

I, James Craig, master and owner of the brig *Happy Couple* and her cargo, do depose, that I sailed from Cape Henry on the 26th March, 1812, bound to Oporto, with a cargo of Indian corn, rice, flour, and bread.—That on the 26th April following then in lat. 35, lon. 22, 23, W. about forty leagues S. E. of the Island of St. Mary's at day-light, saw two ships and a brig, to the S. E. steering to the N. W. At about eight o'clock, was fired at by the headmost vessel, which proved to be a French frigate—sent a boat for me and took me on board the commodore's ship, where being asked by the commodore, where from and where bound, and of what my cargo consisted, he (the commodore) ordered a boat to be lowered, and requested me to return to my vessel, and to take out whatever belonged to me, as the vessel was to be sunk immediately.

I remonstrated with him, observing, that as he had been long out, it was probable he was unacquainted with the situation of the two countries—offering at the same time to shew him the President's Proclamation, wherein the Berlin, Milan, and Rambouillet Decrees were declared to be revoked and of no effect respecting America. His answer was verbatim—"Monsieur, ce n'est pas vrai; c'est faux et peut-être jamais on n'aura vu."—Adding, "Monsieur, c'est mes ordres de couler tous les bâtiments américains, au revens des ports de nos ennemis—Il ne faut pas la peine à parler."—Sir, that is not true; it is false, and perhaps never will be the case whilst we live.—Adding—"Sir, it is my orders to sink every vessel going to or returning from the ports of our enemies.—It is not worth your while to talk about it."

In a short time there were six boats alongside of my brig, taking out all the flour, beef, pork, and fresh water; cutting all the new sails from the yards. At half past two, P. M. same day they scuttled her, and I had

the mortification to see her go down. They proved to be two French frigates and a brig; the former, the *Ariane*, commodore Ferretier, and the *Andromache*, of 44 guns each, and the *Mameluke* brig of 16 guns.—They sailed from Nantes on the 9th of January last, and had made the Isle of Porbuda; thence they steered to the Western Islands, where they cruized twenty two days. They took and destroyed by their own account, 16 sail of American vessels, among which I took a copy of the following: schr. *Polly*, from Boston to Gaudaloupe; ship *Mercury*, Kelly, from New-York to Lisbon; brig *Alonso*, from St. Cruz to Portsmouth N. H.; brig *Pizarro*, from Madeira to New-York; and while I was on board, they sunk the brig *Happy Couple*, of Baltimore, for Oporto; ship *Iris*, Donaldson, from Providence to Gibraltar; schr. *Sally*, of Beverly from Majorca to Boston, with a cargo of wine, and also \$2162 in silver, which I saw delivered into the hands of the Purser. On the 4th May, fell in with the ship *Wood-rop Sims*, from Lisbon to Isle of May, on board which ship I was put with twenty nine American masters and seamen, and three Portuguese, & ordered for America, with four barrels flour, 30 lbs. bread, 250 lbs. rice, 135 gallons water, 27 gallons brandy. This being insufficient for 30 men, (we being then in lat. 35, long. 12, W.) the captain concluded to run for Madeira, to obtain more provisions or land some of the men, as the ship was bound to the Isle of May for salt. From Madeira I took passage to Norfolk in the schooner *Ellen* and *Emeline*.—During the nine days I was on board the French frigate, I was treated with the utmost politeness by the commodore and all his officers; but all the American masters, except captain Hewet and myself, were put to mess with the midshipmen, while the masters of the *English vessels* lived with the lieutenants.

JAMES CRAIG.
Baltimore, 6th July, 1812.
Sworn to before
SAMUEL STERETT,
Notary Public.

CHARLESTON, July 7.—Arrived yesterday, ship *Roba* and *Betsy*, Baldry, London, 60 days, seized by Lieut. GRANDISON, Commander of the United States *Guard Ship*, under impression of being British property. This vessel has never been home since the Embargo of 1808.

Packet-boat *Eclipse*, Foley, St. Mary's, 36 hours.—Ballast. Sailed on Friday. On Wednesday last, two British brigs from Amelia, laden with lumber, were taken in above St. Mary's, prizes to Gun boat No 62, commanded by Mr. Foster; and on Thursday, the British ships *Emperor* and *Experiment*, with lumber; and British schooner *Adventure*, in ballast; all from Amelia were taken in. We learn from St. Augustine, that a detachment of troops had arrived there from Havanna, and that about 50 of them had been sent out to obtain cattle. Colonel Smith had taken precautions to intercept their return, and it was probable would do it. An attack was spoken of as intended to be made by the Patriots on the Fourth of July. The United States Regulars under Colonel Smith, consist of about 200, the Patriots of about 460, and the troops from Savannah about 90; the effective force of the Garrison is not known.

The United States brig *Fixen*, capt. GADSDEN, for St. Mary's, went to sea yesterday morning.

The frigate *Essex*, Captain Porter, having been completely repaired, sailed yesterday morning with a fine westerly breeze. On her fore-top-gallant mast was hoisted a white flag with these words—"Africa trade and sailors' rights."

As soon as the commissions reached Salem yesterday, two privateers that had been waiting for them immediately put to sea.—Among the crew of one of the privateers, were twenty captains! Ten other privateers were getting ready in the active port of Salem.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—A gentleman arrived in town on Thursday evening, who left Gen. Hull's army on Monday last 40 miles beyond Urbana in good health and spirits. It is expected they will reach Detroit about the 10th of July.

DETROIT, June 16.—There has been no communication, either by land or water, between this place and Michilimackinac, since the month of November, 1811. The sloop *Friends Farewell*, capt. Lee, will sail for that place on the 18th inst.

BALTIMORE, July 8.
FROM HAYTI.

Capt. Moore, of the brig *Jason*, 18 days from Miragane, [Hayti or St. Domingo] informs, that Christophe began cannonading Port au Prince 2d April, from the batteries erected round the town, within short cannon shot; which he continued almost without intermission till the 12th June, during which time several hard battles were fought in the neighborhood of the town, with considerable loss to both sides; but Christophe's troops attacking, necessarily suffered the most, as Petion merely acted on the defensive. About this time Christophe's batteries were brought by regular approaches within pistol shot of the walls of Port au Prince, and threw shot and shells not only in every part of the town, but to the harbor; when Gen. Magnv, [ci-devant duke de Plaisance, and Marechal de l'Empire,] surrendered himself to Petion, with the whole of the right wing of Christophe's army, consisting of the 3d, 7th & 14th Regiments, with col. Mark and several officers of inferior rank. On the following day, say 13th, Christophe retreated precipitately, leaving all his artillery, ammunition and stores behind; having previously, as was reported, killed all the wounded. Petion being informed of an insurrection in the department of Agibonite, immediately dispatched colonel (now general) Mark, with the 7th regiment, to their assistance with the appointment of general of that department. The defection in Christophe's army was very general, even amongst the guards; and it was reported and believed that General Duvall was at the head of an insurrection at Mirebalais, in favor of Petion.

GROANS OF THE BRITAINS.
"EDITORIAL."

"The writer of speculations under this head in the Repository, has freely, candidly and honestly avowed his views, his sentiments and his apprehensions on the dreadful situation in which our country is involved. But he has finished his career. He has nothing more to urge or propose.—DESPONDENCY clouds every prospect, and lamps every effort to seize one ray of comfort. Convinced that the people will in fact, though not in form, acquiesce in this unnecessary, unjust and ruinous War, the